

Marble Hill Press

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MARBLE HILL, MISSOURI.

Hot stove baseball is a great sport and nobody gets hoarse cheering it.

It will be funny if the huge cotton crop does not make silk skirts cheaper.

A contemporary says there are 4,000 poets in this country. Who supports 'em?

An unlicensed girl has delivered a lecture on the decline of chivalry. Gee, she must be homely.

There is no question but what it was a tough who assaulted the Chicago girl who lost two teeth in biting him.

Love of animals, says a New York specialist, is a disease. That Newport society circle must be an awfully unhealthy set.

A Bostonian has donated \$100,000 to combat college athletics. Probably it will be used to start chess, checkers and pingpong tournaments.

A Kansas City women's jury returned a verdict in three hours in a case in which a male jury previously had disagreed. They must have been talked out.

An Idaho feminine jury adjourned court at noon to go home and get dinner. And still there are those who say jury duties would interfere with woman's work.

Two Chicago detectives were obliged to give up after chasing two merry men workers up and down the skeleton of a skyscraper. They were up to the air, all right.

A Pomeranian dog got stuck in a rampart in Philadelphia, and a patrolman used a can opener to rescue it. That policeman knew how to get the lid off, all right.

A Chicago doctor says appendicitis is to be treated without a surgical operation. But an anesthetic will be needed to relieve the patient of his bankroll afterwards, just the same as now.

Apparently France is getting ready for the tenebrous vaudeville comedian. One of its savants has prepared a dictionary of the monkey language and made a collection of monkey songs.

A Columbus woman, knocked down by a street car, recovered to find that her deafness of ten years was gone. Quite likely the first thing she heard was an automobile thinking for her to dodge it.

The Bronx zoo is the proud possessor of a wild ass that kicks 12 times to the minute. Wouldn't it be a fine thing to stand some of the New York police officials back of it, and see if they'd get into action?

It is held by a Gotham judge that a man need not support his wife and moving into the second flat of their building and remains there. Must have based his decision on the theory that she was too upish.

One feature of such bets as that which compels a man to push a peanut along the sidewalk for four city blocks, with a sausage, is the probability that the winners will also get jobs helping to run the country.

It is reported that a Milwaukee man has invented a system where he can make milk from timothy hay without the aid of the cow. An improvement over some milk dealers, who have attempted to make it out of water.

A Parisian chemist has discovered a dye for dresses that changes color hourly. A time saving device for society matrons who heretofore have remade their toilette each hour.

Somebody shifted lead into the place of \$50,000 worth of British sovereigns in transit and England is as much amazed as the boy seeing the rabbit come out of the silk hat.

Suffragettes in New York, forbidden to speak at a big exhibition, have invented the "voiceless speech." This idea ought to take them enthusiastically in the average domestic arena.

It is rumored that the dog biscuit a Paterson woman fed her guests were not dog biscuits at all. They were simply her first attempt, and she hit on that excuse to hide her failure as a biscuit maker.

A contemporary reminds us that the English sparrow is largely responsible for the disappearance of the horsefly. Bless us, we had innocently supposed the disappearance of the horse had something to do with it.

The starvation of the fly, beginning in the homes of the nation, might appropriately be continued in the markets, shops and other places where the flies naturally think themselves invited to a feast without restriction.

Alleging that he was pricked by a rusty needle in his mattress, a New Orleans resident has brought suit against a local hotel keeper. The only explanation as to how the needle came there is that it was the much mooted one of haystack fame.

GOV. HADLEY'S LAST MESSAGE

RETIRING GOVERNOR REVIEWS WORK OF HIS TERM OF OFFICE.

DISCUSSES STATE FINANCES

Urges Fair Industrial Conditions—Importance of Good Roads—Agriculture and Farm Credits—Initiative and Referendum.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Gov. Hadley's message to the 47th General Assembly was received at the opening session Wednesday. The governor, in part, said:

I feel that I can with entire fairness congratulate the people of Missouri upon the condition of their public service, and also upon the absence of any substantial differences of opinion between the various political parties upon public questions which have heretofore been the subject of active political controversy and division.

The various state educational, eleemosynary, penal and reformatory institutions have been well conducted; substantial additions and new buildings have, in many cases, been constructed; a marked improvement in the physical condition of all has been effected, modern and more scientific methods of management have, in many instances, been established; and the money appropriated by the state for the maintenance of these institutions has been honestly and wisely expended.

A matter of first concern in the conduct of public affairs is the condition of the state's finances. When I took the oath of office as governor on the 11th of January, 1910, a serious, if not an alarming, financial situation confronted the people of this state. During the biennial period that closed on the first of January, 1909, the appropriations amounted to \$10,441,655.88, while the revenues available for that period amounted to only \$8,191,254.07. This left appropriations to the amount of \$2,250,401.81 that were outstanding and unpaid. After a careful investigation of all of these excesses of appropriation the forty-fifth general assembly found it necessary to reappropriate approximately \$1,000,000 of the appropriations made and unpaid during the preceding biennial period, making the appropriations for the biennial period ending January 1, 1911, \$10,241,655.88.

As it was estimated that the revenue available for the payment of these appropriations would not amount to exceed \$8,700,000, it became necessary for additional funds to be provided, or else the state would be confronted with a condition of insolvency.

I based upon the forty-fifth general assembly the enactment of a number of revenue measures, only one of which received its approval, namely, a bill changing the system of inspection of petroleum by abolishing the various coal oil inspectors throughout the state, creating the office of state coal oil inspector and increasing the fees for the inspection of the refined products of petroleum. This resulted in the addition of approximately \$200,000 each biennial period of the state's finances.

In addition to these new sources of revenue, the condition of the state treasury was relieved by a number of unexpected reappropriation fees of large corporate interests and by the \$125,000 fine imposed in the Standard Oil litigation. With this addition of approximately \$1,000,000 of revenue each biennial period and the annual increase in the assessed value of the real and personal property subject to the general property tax, together with the practice of economy in all the departments of state and the state institutions, all appropriations made during the last four years that were necessary for the conduct of public affairs have been met, and a surplus of \$500,000 is now to be found in the state treasury.

Much can be done towards bringing about fairer industrial conditions, which, of necessity, affect the condition of society as a whole. Scientific investigations, as well as humanitarian impulses, demand that the state's power should be exercised to the fullest extent to prevent child labor and labor of women under such conditions as will impair health and individual efficiency and result in weakened bodies and mind.

Another law tending to the establishment of a larger measure of social and industrial justice, concerning which all political parties are now happily agreed, is a workmen's compensation law.

We now impose a tax upon collateral inheritances, which goes not to the general revenue fund, but to the state university. In my opinion, the proceeds from this fund should be

turned into the general revenue fund, and in addition to this a general inheritance tax should be imposed with, as I have stated, an exemption of at least ten thousand dollars, and, if constitutional, the same should be made graduated rather than fixed.

I again recommend that there should be an equalization of saloon licenses throughout the state by fixing the maximum now provided by statute, in order that the amount of this tax should not be left to the whim or caprice of the excise commissioners and county courts throughout the state.

There is no work which is more important for the people of this state to actively encourage than the work of building good permanent roads. Only about 5 per cent of the 110,000 miles of public roads of the state have been made dependable for use 365 days in the year. While more progress has been made during the last two or three years than in a long number of years in the building of roads in this state, much more should be done than is done by the state to aid in the carrying on of this work.

The state has a further important public duty to perform towards the agricultural interests of the state in enlarging and increasing education and instruction in the proper use of our soil. While Missouri deservedly ranks high in the production of agricultural wealth and live stock, much more could be done than has been done along these lines.

Another subject matter of legislation deserving of the consideration of this general assembly is the enactment of a law providing for the organization of corporations for the purpose of extending credit to those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The support of the state waterway commission should be continued, and the forestry commission, which has existed without sanction of law, should be provided for to look after the proper conservation of the seventeen millions of acres of woodland in this state.

It should be a source of congratulation to the people of the state that during the last four years they have enjoyed a conduct of election affairs which has given to every citizen the right to cast one ballot and have that ballot honestly counted as cast.

I feel that there should be a change in what is known as the senatorial primary election law. That law was designed to prevent independence in voting. It also results, in effect, in the election of a candidate who may receive a comparatively small portion of the votes cast. I recommend to this general assembly the adoption of what is known as the Oregon plan, in case it seems probable that the amendment to the constitution, providing for the direct election of United States senators, will not secure the approval of the necessary number of states by 1914.

I prepared and secured the introduction in both the forty-fifth and forty-sixth general assemblies of a bill simplifying court procedure by prohibiting the reversal of cases upon technicalities not controlling the merits of the litigation. Strange as it may seem, this measure was defeated in both of those general assemblies. Now I am pleased to note that all the leading political parties are agreed as to the correctness of this measure, and I hope that some legislation of this character can be passed by this general assembly.

Among the various departments of government that are entitled to special mention on account of the efficiency with which they have been conducted is the banking department, which for eight years has been under the able supervision of Hon. John E. Swanger. During the last four years not a single bank, deposited in any of the state banks or trust companies, has been lost by the failure of such bank or trust companies.

An amendment to the constitution providing for the initiative and referendum has now been a part of our organic law for four years. In the elections of 1910 and 1912 amendments to the constitution submitted by initiative petitions were voted upon. While neither was adopted, and while no occasion has arisen to use the referendum, I believe, on the whole, the effect of this amendment to our constitution has been beneficial.

One of the most important matters, from a public standpoint, that will come before this general assembly will be the division of the state into senatorial and congressional districts. This question is not only of political, but of public importance.

In conclusion, I wish to express to the people of Missouri through you as their chosen representatives, my sincere appreciation of the honor and distinction I have enjoyed in the opportunity for public service that have been conferred upon me, and for the loyal support I have received from the people of the state in every good work I have tried to accomplish. I wish for this general assembly an agreeable and useful session, and for the newly elected state officials an administration which will contribute to the success of every undertaking that will make for the happiness, the prosperity and the welfare of the people of Missouri.

Speech in Marble.

Rodin says of the antique masterpieces: They "speak to me louder, move me more, than human beings. In its turn, may the new century meditate upon these marvels, and may it try to ascend to them through intelligence and love."

World's Meanest Man.

We have just heard of the world's meanest man. He doesn't like his wife's red hair, so he is trying, by filling her days with care, to cause it to turn white.

2 DEAD IN FLOOD, 100,000 HOMELESS

DREAD RECORD OF 1884 MAY BE EQUALED IN OHIO VALLEY, IT IS FEARED.

ALL TRAFFIC IS CRIPPLED

All Available Craft From Cincinnati to Cairo Called Into Rescue Work—Street Car Travel Is Threatened.

Louisville, Ky.—The Ohio river, from Cincinnati, O., to Cairo, Ill., has reached a flood stage greater than at any time since the memorable devastations of 1884.

Continued rains would make possible the breaking of all flood records in the great valley, but the government forecast does not hold out this danger.

The toll of the flood, as gathered under the difficulties presented by inundated telegraph and telephone offices, is as follows:

Two lives lost here.

Approximately 100,000 persons homeless in the flood district.

Property loss in Kentucky alone estimated in excess of \$1,000,000.

Would Flood Fifty Square Miles.

A stage of 40 feet is predicted here. This would put the water over the great cut-off embankment east of the city and flood an area of more than fifty square miles.

Enormous property loss would follow, but the catastrophe in Louisville would, in a measure at least, save the towns below here.

With the temperature at an average of 18 degrees above zero in the affected district, suffering is intense. With rare weather the condition of many thousands of refugees is pitiable.

At Cincinnati the river stage is over 60 feet. Sixty-three feet is predicted by the government. The Grand Central station is flooded and trains can enter the city only by circuitous routes.

The river is flowing through the second stories of many business establishments near the levee. In the low eastern and western sections of the city thousands are homeless. A rise of two feet more will cut off street car travel to these sections.

Refugees Pour Into Cities.

Refugees from the country districts are pouring into all the larger cities and every available steam and power boat is engaged in rescue work.

The Cumberland, Kanawha, Allegheny, Licking and Kentucky rivers are pouring their floods into the Ohio and back waters are sweeping through interior towns and villages.

Through the flood area school houses and churches have been thrown open to afford refuge for the homeless.

Train Races With Car on Fire.

Cleveland, O.—Special No. 47 on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, a passenger mail and baggage train, raced into Cleveland with a baggage car on fire, and was met by an engine company, which put out the blaze after the car and contents had been almost destroyed.

Baker Admits "Money Trust."

Washington, D. C.—George F. Baker, assistant secretary of the Federal Reserve bank, admitted in effect that he and J. Pierpont Morgan do constitute power equivalent to a money trust and that the country might be wrecked if the power they wield should fall into the hands of "ambitious" men.

Stricken on House Floor.

Washington—Representative Langley, Republican, of Kentucky, was stricken on the floor of the house by a rush of blood to his head shortly after he had concluded speaking on a private pension bill which was under consideration.

500 Moors Slain by French.

Mogador, Morocco.—A French Column commanded by Col. Amadeo Guaydon de Dives fought with a large body of Moors, whom they defeated with a loss of 500 killed. Twelve French soldiers were killed and 60 wounded.

Voliva Must Stand Trial.

Waukegan, Ill.—Wilbur Glen Voliva, successor to John Alexander Lewis, as supervisor of Zion City, must stand trial on a charge of perjury and conspiracy, according to a decision in the circuit court here.

\$7,500,000 Compromise Rejected.

Brussels.—The three daughters of the late King Leopold decided to reject the proposal of the minister of justice that they accept \$7,500,000 as their share in their father's Congo acquisitions, valued at \$10,000,000.

Disabled Steamer Sinking.

Newport News, Va.—Wireless messages relayed here from the wrecking tug Rescue announce that the British steamer Idrakula, which rammed and sank the Julia Luckenbach in Chesapeake bay, is sinking.

Paymaster Robbed in Daylight.

New York.—Within sight of more than a hundred persons, Neil Henderson, paymaster for Klee & Thompson, plasterers, was blackjacked and robbed of more than \$3,000 at Seventy-ninth street and Park avenue.

Congressional Notes

Democratic leaders of the senate received assurances of President-elect Wilson's satisfaction with the outlook for co-operation in the senate during his administration. The president-elect has adopted the policy of "hands off" in connection with the senate's internal organization.

Enormous profits by the First National bank of New York city were recounted by George F. Baker, chairman of the board of directors, as a witness before the house money trust committee. Mr. Baker furnished the committee with records showing that since its organization, in 1863, with a capitalization of \$500,000, the bank has made profits amounting to more than \$50,000,000.

J. N. Heiskell, publisher of the Arkansas Gazette, the second newspaper publisher to be sworn in as a senator within a week, took the oath of office as successor to the late Jeff Davis of Arkansas. Heiskell bears his commission from the governor of Arkansas, who appointed him, to serve until the legislature elects. The new senator appears the youngest man in the senate.

Senators Stone and Reed of Missouri have put their shoulders to the wheel in the effort to make sure that the house committee on rivers and harbors will include in the forthcoming bill extending the jurisdiction of the Mississippi river commission as far north as Rock Island, Ill.

The Indian appropriation bill, varying approximately \$3,000,000, was passed by the house. The principal items in the bill as finally adopted by the house include for gratuity appropriations, \$2,000,000, for building treaty stipulations, \$750,000, and for subsistence means, \$250,000.

A protest against any action by the senate based upon an appeal to passion or prejudice, marked the closing arguments in the defense of Judge Robert W. Archbald.

The house committee on rivers and harbors has referred a scheme for the proposition to extend the jurisdiction of the Mississippi river commission as far north as Rock Island, Ill., to the committee on the channel and navigation of the Mississippi river.

The chemical schedule of the revised tariff legislation to be enacted by the coming extra session of congress was closed on last as public hearings are commenced.

A plea for the encouragement of rifle practice among schoolboys of America was made by Louis Tomlinson, U. S. Army, United States rifle team, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the National Rifle association of America.

Serking to create a new currency system, which is recommended to congress as a substitute for the one proposed by the National Monetary commission, is a recommendation of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

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PREPARING FOR THE WORK OF 1913

CITY BUILDING, RAILWAY BUILDING AND FARM OPERATIONS IN WESTERN CANADA, BIGGEST EVER.

The machinery, the money and the men for carrying on the big works in Western Canada in 1913 are already provided for. The splendid harvest which was successfully garnered, and by this time mostly marketed, responded to the big hopes that were had for it early in the season, and inspired capitalists and railroads to further investment and building. From lake ports to mountain base there will be carried on the biggest operations in city building and railway construction that has ever taken place in that country. The Canadian Pacific railway has everything in waiting to continue their great work of double tracking the system and by the time the Panama Canal is open to traffic there will be a double line of steel from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast. The cost will exceed thirty million dollars. The Grand Trunk Pacific plan of building a first-class trunk line and then feeders at various points will be carried forward with all the force that great company can put into the work. The Canadian Northern is prepared to put into motion all the energy that young giant of finance and railroad building can put into various enterprises of providing and creating transportation facilities.

Building operations in the several provinces that have already marked themselves a place in the list of successful and growing states, will be carried on more largely than ever. Schools, public buildings, parliament buildings, colleges, business blocks, apartment houses, private residences, banks, stores and other municipal improvements have their appropriations ready, and the record of 1912 will be something wonderful. Other plans which are being carried out will make the rapid strides that are expected and will be some of the best of the year. There will be other big undertakings, other plans that may in their various ways help to continue the better world of the solid and permanent of the Canadian West. The country is large and wide and broad and the scale of its great width and length are but the limits of its potential area. Its people are primitive, they are strong, there is an unendingness there. The country teems with life, this life this ambition, this fondness to create and to use the forces that await the settler. If they come from the North and hundreds of thousands of them have their eyes on the dominant men of the North and they have inherited of the spirit of the North. Therefore it is fair to say that no portion of the continent will show such wonderful results as Western Canada and the year 1913 will be but the beginning of a new era of great things. And in the future the 1913-1914 Americans who made it their home and those who preceded them, will be a considerable portion of the machinery that will be used in building about the results predicted.

The development of 1913 will not be confined to the prairie provinces. Railway building and city building in British Columbia will be supplemented by the farm, the ranch and the orchard building of that province. Vancouver will make great strides in building, and Victoria, the flat old lady of so many years, has already shown signs of modern ways and if the progress made in 1912 may be accepted as anything like what it will be in 1913 there will be wonderful developments there. During last year the permits went over the ten million dollar mark and much more is promised for the year now entered upon.—Advertisement.

Words of the Aviator.

"So you took a dip in the stock market?"



Resinol stops skin troubles

If you have eczema, ringworm, or other itching, burning, unsightly skin or scalp eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, and see how quickly the itching stops and the trouble disappears, even in severe and stubborn cases.

Pimples, blackheads and red, sore, chapped faces and hands speedily yield to Resinol.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap heal skin burners, sores, boils, herpes, scalds, cold-sores, chafings and piles. Prescribed by physicians for over 30 years. All druggists sell Resinol Soap, Ointment and Resinol Tablets and Resinol. For sample of each write to Dept. 45-R, Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.